

The Great Arkansas to Return.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—There has been much speculation for years past as to the effect of taking the waters of the Great Arkansas for irrigation purposes. I have always considered that the effect upon the middle valley region in southern Kansas would be detrimental for a period of years and then re-act from indissolubly connected causes with greater force in favor of that region again.

I will introduce my argument by quoting the seventh verse of the first chapter of Ecclesiastes: "All the rivers run into the sea; yet the sea is not full; unto the place from whence the rivers come thither they return again." Just how the preacher became acquainted with such scientific fact so early in history, I cannot answer except by quoting him again, that "That which has been will be again, and that there is no new thing under the sun;" and so conclude that we shall again have our river back with compound interest—in water of course.

The retention of so vast a body of water as the Great Arkansas would flow in seven seasons of rise, in mid-continent, as has been done, is too great a displacement not to bring about equally great changes of a far-reaching character. The water passing out into the ditches and furrows has soaked into the earth. There new underground veins have been formed. These percolate slowly forming new springs and evaporating surfaces. The whole retained body of water seeks to return by the same general way to the sea but at a much slower speed. It is not only retarded but it is greatly devoured by the thirsty air and earth. Yet the constantly accumulating head from the sea each season re-enforces it and the slow return is kept moving back to the gulf. It must eventually reach there, not by a rise or flood, but by first saturating the sub-soil and then on increased volume rise to the surface each year, increasing in volume until the return of an annual flow is established instead of a monthly one.

Meantime the thirsty air of western Kansas and Colorado absorbs a vast quantity of this water, thus forming clouds. The clouds disturb the electric conditions of both earth and air. Precipitation is increased on the mountain sides; then extend the rain belt to the foot hills, from thence to the plains. I believe this is already true as to the change in Colorado.

I realize that such changes in the old order would create air currents that would shift the water of the Arkansas away to the Rio Grande or the Platte, perhaps to the Pacific slope. But return, or reciprocal currents, would bring water from other sources to the Arkansas.

Upon such premises I conclude that the estopal of the old snow-flood river is injurious only temporarily; that in the long run the river will return with accumulated volume, accompanied by greatly-increased precipitation and change of climate along its whole valley. In fact, I have so believed for several years, each year of which time I have had my theories strengthened by the appearance of confirmatory phenomena in this valley.

Whilst the annual precipitation for the earth is 33 inches, and less than 5 in ones of that is contained in the air at one instant; it does not imply that this is unchangeable. The normal condition is itself subject to the imitations of environment.

Man has unwittingly drained away much of the water of countries heretofore. He is just as capable of replacing

it, even regulating the quantity in time, if he goes about it properly.

W. E. HUTCHINSON.

Wichita, Kas.

A Remedy for Coxeyism.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Permit me through our ADVOCATE to suggest to our government officials who are just now so exercised in their minds on account of the industrial, a very simple "way out" of our dilemma. What to do with the Coxeyites, should not be a very difficult problem for a student of our financial history. When greenbacks became too plentiful to suit the money barons of our land, owing to the partiality of our citizen soldiery and loyal American farmers for these non-interest-bearing bonds, our government called said greenbacks to Washington, tried them by court-martial, found them guilty of aiding and abetting the plain people, and of strengthening and preserving the republic to the serious loss and damage of the money lords, and sentenced them to death by cremation.

Now, I would suggest to the gentlemen who own this government, that all the crimes proven against the greenback can be as easily proven against the industrial. Rekindle the fires in your greenback-destroying crematories, and into them fling the Coxeyites as soon as they set a profane foot on the sacred grass of the capital city. Then you can say, as did the Virginians when they

son, and the first "retirer" of the greenbacks, would no doubt greatly enjoy passing sentence upon these fellows guilty of the atrocious crime of being too plentiful and too poor.

As Patrick Henry once said, "Give me wealth or give me death!" It is suggested that Patrick did not say wealth, but if he did not he ought to, and would have so said if he were to say it in these glorious times. Vice wealth! and may God have mercy on the souls of the poor.

R. W. DRAKE.

Anthony, Kan.

How About Chicago?

Chicago is known the world over as a city of unusual push and energy; it has many vast and gigantic business enterprises. Its merchants have the reputation of being fully abreast of the times in all things pertaining to trade and commerce; broad and liberal in their views, and pushers in everything they undertake. It is this push and energy displayed by her merchants that has made Chicago what it is to-day—a wonderful city.

This success cannot be better illustrated than by calling the attention of our readers to one of her noted wool and produce commission houses, that of Summers, Morrison & Co., 174 South Water street. The energy and push displayed by this firm in their line of business is truly wonderful, and has astonished older houses in the same trade.



hung old John Brown at Charleston: "See! how we punish traitors! This will end 'em, sure!" You will not be without precedent. England, at whose shrine all good Americans humble themselves, burned the Maid of Orleans at the stake, and later blew Sepoys from the mouths of cannon. For further beautiful examples of England's dealings with superfluous humanity, you might consult the illustrious Kansas "statesman out of a job."

There can be no trouble about convicting them. If there should be, send to Anthony for a prosecutor. In an address to the old soldiers on Decoration day (we old fellows not having any brains of our own, always have to get a lawyer—generally a candidate for judge or county attorney, to tell us where we are at) this bright and shining legal light enlightened us to the extent that the "minority with boots on," as he styled the Coxey army, were guilty of treason! And you know the penalty of treason is death. Look out the definition of tramps as given by Judge Kimball, and see how very easily you can catch every mother's son of the Coxeyites.

By the way, this same judge Ivory G. Kimball, is just the man to pronounce sentence upon these poor folks. His father kept a toll-gate on the Fort Wayne and Lima plank road at \$8 a month, and his uncle taught the rural galoots how to sing at \$2 per sing. Good people they were, but my! how poor! Ivory, a protégé of Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury under John-

The members of this firm know no such word as fail, and are satisfied with nothing short of reaching the top round in the ladder of success. The very large business which this firm does is divided into three great departments—wool, produce of all kinds, hay and grain, with a competent head and manager for each.

Their business is systematized so that no department interferes with the other but everything goes on with the regularity of clock work. Shippers and producers can do business direct with this firm and have the confidence that they will be fairly and honorably dealt with and their interests be fully protected. They are, indeed, a representative wide-awake commission house.

DUEBER.
SOLID SILVERINE
WARRANTED.

Full gents size, made strong and heavy, and guaranteed to wear a lifetime; movements warranted 5 years. Stem-wind and stem-set, balance jeweled top and bottom, finely tempered main and hair spring, hard enameled dial. Send us your address and we will ship this watch by express with written guarantee, and allow you to fully examine it, and if you are satisfied the watch is well worth the money, pay the express agent \$3.45 and express charges and if you are not satisfied we will give a suitable vest chain, free. Prices always the lowest.

W. G. MORRIS, Wholesale watches and jewelry 273 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

BABY CARRIAGES Shipped C. O. D.
Anywhere to anyone at Wholesale Prices without paying one cent in advance. We pay freight. Buy from factory. Have deal—\$15.50 Carriage for \$9.25, are profits. Large \$12.00 " " \$7.25. Illustrated catalog \$2.00 " " \$1.15. Free. Address Cash Buyers' Union, 184 West Van Buren Street, S. W. Chicago, Ill.

When writing advertisers mention Advocate

FARMS FOR SALE in every county in Kansas on easy terms. Farms for rent for cash, rent to apply on purchase price of farm. If **IN KANSAS** you want to get a home in Kansas, send for list with full description of **FOR RENT**

J. H. BRADY, General Manager,

Topeka, Kans.



The Leading Conservatory of America. Founded by Dr. E. Tourjée. CARL FAHLBERG, Director. Illustrated Catalog giving full information free. New England Conservatory of Music, Boston.

When writing advertisers mention Advocate

LION NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE
THE ONLY KNOWN



SPECIFIC for EPILEPSY

The great reputation of this medicine is based chiefly upon the good results obtained by its use in the treatment of epilepsy, diseases of the brain and nervous system.

WE OFFER—

\$10,000 REWARD
FOR A BETTER REMEDY!

PRICE \$1.00 6 Bottles \$5.00 or 12 for \$10.00, delivered.

LION NERVE TONIC CO., Kansas City, Mo.

When writing advertisers mention Advocate

A GOOD BROTH IS HALF A DINNER

ONE QUART 20 CENTS

EVERY ONE can afford to use Clam Bouillon for Lunch, Dinner and Tea at 20 cents a quart. Enough for a whole family. Prepared in five minutes from a bottle of

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON

Quality improved, price reduced, larger bottles. All Grocers sell it.

E. S. BURNHAM CO.,

120 Gansvoort St., N.Y.

Sample bottle, 10 cents; makes a pint.

When writing advertisers mention Advocate

[First published June 6, 1894.]

Sheriff's Sale.

Case No. 16386.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Hannah Ritchie, Plaintiff,

vs.

James S. Anderson, G. J. Winans, and — Winans, his wife, and J. H. Mason and Mary E. Mason, Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1894, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, state of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Lot numbered 340, on Madison street, in Ritchie's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised at the sum of \$200.00, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 4th day of June, 1894.

H. C. ROOR,

D. W. BURDICK,

Attorney for Plaintiff.